

books" are at a very considerable discount indeed, the estimation of the Hon. House of Representatives, however, it is not remarkable that the majority of the books, as from my long experience with the body, to be a far more necessary ingredient in making up the modern member of Congress, than brains.

It is known here as a matter of absolute certainty that Col. Samuel Medary, of Ohio, is not to go into the Cabinet. Gen. Pierce, on one-sided information, was much anxious, doubtless, to include Col. Medary in his programme. The visit of Dr. Frede, however, has settled the question against his appointment. Frede enjoys a high character as a man, and when in Congress, really enjoyed, as he deserved, the personal respect of every member. Those who side with him here, that is, the anti-Medary Ohioans now in Washington, take it for granted that F., who was never inclined to be merely mouthed, has fully explained to Gen. Pierce, that the appointment of Col. Medary will be, in words, an assurance of as wide a breach among the Democracy of Ohio, as that which long since existed between the Barnburners and Hunkers of New York.

The Bill-Allen and Sam-Medary question—the squabbling the high principles on which the current squabbling among the Ohio Democracy is based—has apparently rendered it almost positively certain that Ohio must stand aside in the distribution of Cabinet "portfolios."

It is said that Gen. Pierce is inclined to transfer the Secretary of State to the venerable Louis McLane, of Maryland. This cannot be true. Mr. McLane, more than 70 years of age, and, though ambitious, is afflicted with nearly all the physical ailments which usually attend the old age of a man. He is a very good man, but a very poor Secretary of State. He is a very good man, but a very poor Secretary of State.

Both Dix and Jefferson Davis are dead men, so far as their prospects for Cabinet places are concerned. This is a fixed fact.

Gov. Marcy will be in Washington City by the first proximo on his return from Havana. It appears to be well settled here that he is positively to go into the Treasury Department. However, the Dickinson men have resorted to a new dodge within this week. They have been drumming for signatures to a paper among the Southern Senators, who of course signed them; as it is not fashionable here to refuse to sign any and all recommendations for office, in favor of any political friend. There is hardly one Senator, who, when pushed to get away from a borer, juggling signatures for "papers," would not sign a petition asking Franklin Pierce to commit suicide, if necessary to escape a button holder.

Mr. Pierce will leave Concord, on or about the 15th inst. It may possibly, however, prove that he will not be able to get off until the 20th. His present purpose is to be on the earlier day named above.

REPRO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Washington Items.

Gen. Pierce will start from Concord on the 15th should his wife's health permit. On his arrival here he will probably make the Vice President's house his place of abode.

Mr. Clemens-to-morrow is to deliver an anti-slavery speech, in which he will pay his respects particularly to Messrs. Case, South and Mallory.

Mr. Fuller is improving, the inflammation subsiding, and he will probably recover.

The Republic will not change hands, it having determined to continue.

Mr. Pearce is again well.

Mr. Phelps has returned.

The French Spoliation bill is believed will go over this session.

Mr. Marshall, of California, is named for the China Mission, the Consulate at Valparaiso, or the Consulate of San Francisco.

THE INDIAN RUBBER CASE—WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1853.

The great Indian Rubber case before the Commissioner of Patents—Day versus Combination for Extension Patent—came up on Wednesday last. On that day and the next Dickinson opened eloquently for the Combination; on Friday and Saturday, N. Richardson, of Boston, very ably for Day. E. F. Hodges closes for Day on Monday. J. T. Brady closed for the Combination on Tuesday. The decision will be given on or before the 24th, when the patent expires.

Citizens of Portland, Me., are preparing a horse and chair for Gen. Pierce worth \$600.

In the Senate to-morrow Mr. Cass's resolutions will come up. On Tuesday, the Pacific Railroad bill.

From Mexico—Gov. Marcy-Naval.

NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS OF MONDAY ARE RECEIVED.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, from Tampico, at New Orleans, brings date of 17th ult.

The correspondent of The Picayune states that the detachment of the National Guard, under Rufino Rodriguez, had formed a plot to take possession of the city and to make Rodriguez regular authorities. It was discovered, and Rodriguez and party captured, after a sharp conflict, and executed. Subsequently a movement took place against Commandante Casanova, and he had to leave for Vera Cruz.

Franklin Chase, U. S. Consul, issued a protest against the outrageous conduct of the authorities of Tampico in seizing five returned Californians, J. A. Tyler, A. E. Miller, J. Jones, Dr. Drake and A. Kirkpatrick, citizens of the United States, who were on the point of embarking for New Orleans. They were seized by a guard of soldiers and robbed of five dollars in gold dust, on the pretence that they neglected to pay port duty. The parties came passengers in the Wild Pigeon.

Gov. Marcy and son have taken passage from Savannah to Nassau, N. P., in the British steamer Conway.

U. S. frigate Columbia, flag ship of the Home Squadron, has received orders, and will sail from Norfolk early in the ensuing week.

U. S. steamer Water Witch sails to-morrow for Rio de Janeiro.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1853.

In the India Rubber case yesterday, N. Richardson concluded his argument. He contended the invention was not novel—that Day and others had invented it long before Hayward or Goodyear; and that, even were it Hayward's discovery, his sale of the invention before the issue of the patent, to Goodyear, and his conveyance to others, rendered the extension invalid.

Mr. Fuller had a favorable change to-day. His pulse yesterday had risen to 140, and to-day fallen to 120. There are some hopes of his recovery.

The latest credited report from Concord is that Mr. Medary will not go into the Cabinet.

The Navigation of the Hudson.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 6, 1853.

The ice in the river at Troy broke up at noon today, and the river is reported clear from Troy to Albany. Below that place and for some distance below Albany, the ice is completely broken up and the river is open. The water is rising rapidly, and it is probable that the ice will be cleared away by morning. The Albany and Troy Navigation Company, which has been in the river for many years, is very anxious to get the river open, and has been very active in the work.

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Mr. Meagher at Concord, N. H.

Concord, Feb. 6, 1853.
Mr. Meagher arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was met at the depot by Mr. Briggs, President of the Lyceum; Judge Harvey, Col. Kent, and other distinguished citizens. A carriage was waiting for him, and conveyed him to the Eagle Hotel. Gen. Pierce waited on him immediately on his arrival, and attended the lecture in the evening. The large hall was crowded by a highly fashionable audience.

The French Embassy, &c.
BOSTON, Feb. 6, 1853.

The mother of the new Empress of France is said to be nearly related to Bishop Fitzpatrick, of this city.

The weather has been very warm and foggy today, with rain this evening.

Awful Ravages of the Small Pox at Sea.
BOSTON, Feb. 6, 1853.

The packet ship Arctic, bound from Liverpool for New York, is in Hampton Roads, with the small pox on board. Sixty of her passengers have died of the disease.

Sailing of the City of Glasgow—Arrest of a Passenger.
PASCAGO, Feb. 6, 1853.

The steamship City of Glasgow sailed this morning at 10 o'clock, for Liverpool, having been detained yesterday on account of the weather.

William Derin, one of her passengers, was arrested, on a charge of absconding from his employers, Messrs. Coolidge & Co., of New York. He has been taken to New York.

Vice-Consul Recognized.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1853.

The President has recognized Charles E. Hitchcock as Vice Consul for the Hawaiian Islands at the port of San Francisco.

XXXIX CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
SENATE—WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1853.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of War, including the statistics of the military in the United States.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions in favor of the Homestead bill.

The message of the President, including the correspondence relating to ocean postage, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNTER, of Va., reported back the Deficiency bill, with amendments, and gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill.

Mr. GAY gave notice that when it came up, he would move to add to it, that the money collected as duties in California, prior to her admission, be paid to that State.

The amendments to the Deficiency bill are unimportant. It amounts to three hundred thousand dollars.

The Navy bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., introduced a bill to regulate the rights of fishing, and the rights of disposing of the proceeds of the fisheries, in and between the British North American provinces and the United States.

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NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1853.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of Henry O'Reilly, for equal right of way to telegraphers on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway.

Mr. VANDERBILT, of the National Exhibition Association, for an amendment of their charter.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. BECKMAN gave notice of a general bill for the Incorporation of Literary Companies.

Mr. CROFT, of a bill relative to the School laws of the State.

REPORTS OF BILLS.

Mr. CLARK reported a bill relative to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill to incorporate the New-York Canal Exchange. He also gave notice of a bill to extend the jurisdiction over lands in Brooklyn.

Mr. BECKMAN reported a bill to allow the Second Methodist Episcopal Church to purchase a Cemetery in Newton, on Long Island.

Mr. COOLEY, on notice, introduced a bill in relation to Mount Olive Cemetery.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported an act to amend the act relative to Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. TAYLOR reported a bill to authorize the record of an assignment of mortgage in Kings Co.

Mr. CORNELL reported a bill authorizing the Brooklyn Female Academy to sell its real estate.

The bills providing for the incorporation of Building Associations, and for the division of Stoupen County into two Jury Districts, were considered in Committee of the Whole. After which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Not in session.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

We are in possession of some interesting details in the history of the lady, who, as is officially announced, was to be united to Louis Napoleon by civil act on the 29th, and by religious rites on the 29th of last month.

These details we have received from a foreign gentleman who is perfectly acquainted with the facts and persons in question; and they may be relied on as authentic.

Señorita Eugenia de Teba, or as she is more usually known, Mlle. de Montijo, is the daughter of a nobleman who belonged to one of the most eminent families of the Spanish aristocracy, that of Palafox, and who distinguished himself in the civil war of 1823, under the title of the Count de Teba. At that time he became acquainted with Miss Maria Kirkpatrick, the daughter of a Scotch gentleman who held the post of Consul of the United States at Malaga. A love affair and a romantic marriage was the consequence.

The new-made Empress is the daughter of this Spanish grandee and Maria Kirkpatrick, who is still living, and who, and who accompanies her daughter on her present visit to Paris, where she has appeared under the title of Countess de Teba. After the marriage, in 1823, the death of an elder brother conferred upon the Count, along with a score of other titles, that of Montijo, by which name, since her first appearance in fashionable life, the daughter has been generally designated. She also inherits a handsome fortune, her independent income being something like \$30,000 a year. The father died some years since, leaving two daughters: the elder now wears, by marrying, the title of Duchess of Alba and Berkwich, to which the Spanish nobility can boast nothing more elevated.

For some years the young Countess de Teba or Montijo, who is now about twenty-five, has enjoyed at Madrid the reputation of an exceedingly fine woman. Tall, graceful, of statuesque symmetry of person, with luxuriant auburn or rather red hair, a pale complexion, which has lately stood in need of a little rouge, great electrical eyes of a brown so deep and radiant as to pass for black, rather long and aristocratic features, a large but exquisitely sculptured nose, a lovely mouth, and teeth of dazzling whiteness, she is a type of admirable beauty, which a languid and hardy hardly diminishes. Endowed with uncommon wit and spirit, she speaks French, English, Italian and German with such fluency as Spanish. A proficient in exercises of strength and address, she rides with the boldest, and drives four in hand with the most skillful.

At Madrid it was the habit of our heroine to bid defiance to public opinion as the whim might seize her. She used to appear alone in public, driving her own carriage. She had a separate establishment in her mother's palace, inviting and receiving company without consulting her mother, and often refusing access even to her relatives. Once her mother forced her door, despite the remonstrances of the servant, who protested that the Countess wanted to be alone. To her great amazement, she found that her daughter was missing. For twenty-four hours the young lady did not appear, and when she returned could inform her afflicted parent, who had loudly expressed her fears that there had been an elopement, that she had been away on an errand!

On another occasion, the whim takes her to pay a special compliment to literature, and her carriage stops at the door of Señor Escosura, one of the most prominent of living Spanish scholars, who was some years since a Minister of the Crown. "Good morning, my dear sir," was her salutation to the astonished scholar. "I have come to breakfast with you in order to have a talk on literature and poetry." A few weeks later Escosura gave a dinner to a number of literary men, artists, and actors, at which the Countess was present without her mother or any other lady as chaperone. She was the life of the party, making speeches and giving toasts with the loudest. Among the guests was a third-rate French actor, named Laferrere, who had had great success in Madrid. He was from the Theater Francaise in Paris. She took a fancy to him, and had a long conversation with him. When the time for leaving came, "Well," said the Countess, "my carriage is here, and I will take M. Laferrere to his hotel." The young man was a little abashed at such a courtesy from such a lady; but she insisted, and they departed together.

Mlle. de Montijo was also a great sportsman, and very popular, of course, among the cavaliers, or bull-fighters. She was present at all the bull-fights in Madrid, where she used to wear the most magnificent costume of a *Maja de Sevilla*, something like that of Mlle. Soto in the ballet of the same name at Niblo's, but much more characteristic. A very large and high comb at the top of the head, with wreaths of roses falling each side, mixed with the hair; a profusion of diamonds, necklaces, bracelets and rings; a very showy and tight waist, cut low in the neck, and with bare arms; a very short skirt, open-worked stockings with colored embroidery, and very small embroidered slippers. When she appeared in the circus, she was saluted by all the toreros, and exchanged with them the most cordial greetings. "To these, Countess de Teba, I dedicate my love and my prayers," they would exclaim, waving kisses toward the young lady. "Bravo, Antonio! Bravo, Jose! Well fought, my boys," and other words of the most liberal approbation, were the answer. In all such scenes there was a considerable display of Spanish frankness, which would have been very shocking to the sense of propriety of American ladies.

Like all fast women, our Countess found a matrimonial establishment difficult to obtain. Once she courted the Duke of Osuna, the richest grandee of Spain, but he declined the honor. Disappointed in this scheme, she received the addresses of a young noble of Castile, and was nearly engaged to marry him. But she could not help flirting at the same time, and once, when this young man was in her drawing room, she went so far in her coquetry with another that the former sprang for her hand seized a chair and threw it at her head, saying, with the most opprobrious epithets, that he would not marry her for the world. The insult was resented by the last object of her attentions, and two or three duels were the consequence. The result of all these acts of dashing eccentricity, and of all these scandals, and of others quite as notorious, was, that it would have been little less than impossible for Mlle. de Montijo to marry a gentleman of her own rank in Spain.

For three or four years past, Mlle. de Montijo has been wont to spend the winter in Paris, where her conduct has been much more circumspect than at Madrid. Still, she has never gained an entry into the aristocratic circles of the Faubourg St. Germain. But she was compensated for this exclusion by the cordiality with which she was received at the Elysée, and by the profound impression she made upon its master. From the first she inspired Louis Napoleon with an ardent passion, which justified her resolution to become his wife and share the glories that destiny had in reserve for him. In accordance with this determination, she steadily rejected other proposals without regard to their magnificence. It was currently reported at Paris a few months ago, that her reply to his protestations of love had been: "Princess, I am of too good a family to be your mistress."—and, if the saying be not exactly true in fact, there is no doubt that it is so in spirit. Latterly the attentions of the lover have increased in zeal, and the position of the lady in his Court has been more marked than ever. She was the heroine of every festival; during the recent excursion of the Court to Compiègne, she stood at its head as the bright, brilliant star of the imperial admiration, and there were not wanting those who predicted her marriage with Napoleon. Still the lover hesitated. He feared, he worshipped, yet he did not come up to the mark. But the Countess was not discouraged. She is too skillful an actress to be at fault in such an emergency. She announced the approaching departure of herself and her mother for Madrid. The result was the proposal of marriage, the appointment of the day, the announcement to the Ministers and the world that the Countess was to be his wife, and no doubt ere this the laws of Madrid and the grand daughter of the former U. S. Consul at Malaga has become EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. It is said that a gipsy once predicted that she would be elevated to a throne, after the fashion of the famous prediction of the negro to Josephine. It remains to be seen how far the future will complete the parallel between the wives of the two Napoleons.

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